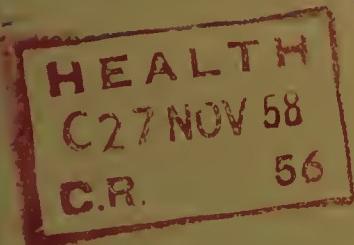


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BOROUGH OF MARGATE

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Kent



ANNUAL REPORT for 1957

ON THE



Health of Margate

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G. L. BROCKLEHURST

M.D. (Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED THE

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

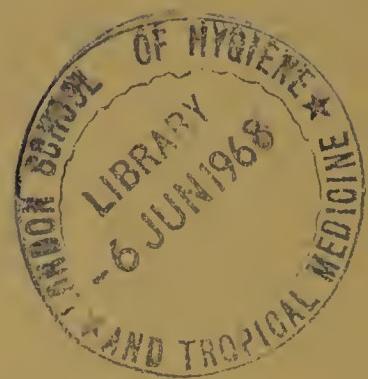
E. BRAZIER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

AND THE

Meteorological Report

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BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the YEAR

1957.

G.L.BROCKLEHURST, M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Principal Medical Officer, Area No.2, K.O.C.

BOROUGH OF MARGATE.MAYOR.

Alderman J. G. Read, J.P., C.C.

HEALTH COMMITTEE - MAY, 1957.

Alderman L. Munro Cobb (Chairman)

Councillor G. A. Kirby (Vice-Chairman)

" C. Bradshaw

" S. G. Court

" R. L. A. Freebairn-Smith

" A. N. Hodgetts (Died 26/9/57)

" E. Mayne

" S. C. W. Roberts

" C. B. Sargent

" E. E. Woodard

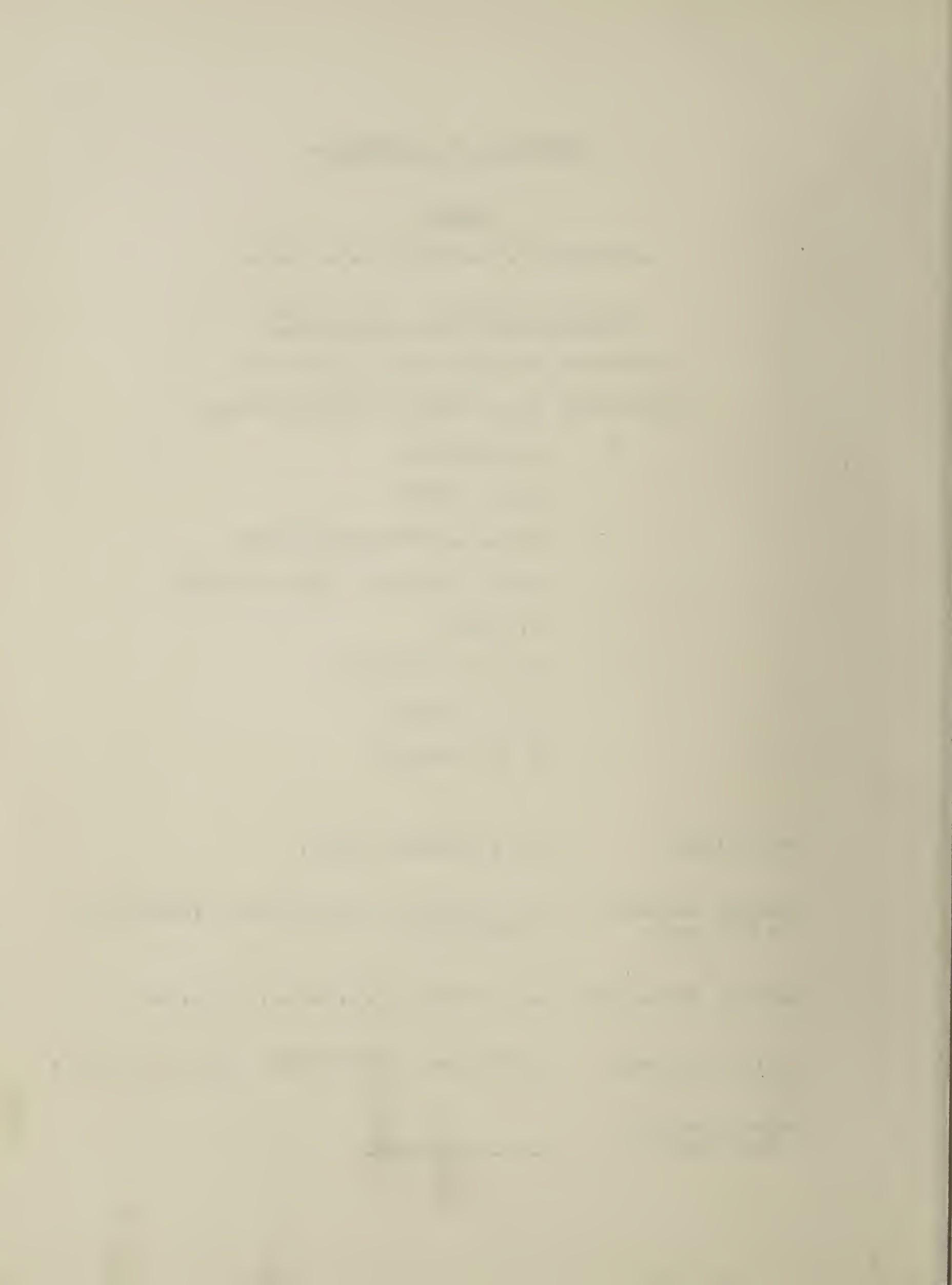
Town Clerk T. F. Sidnell, LL.B.

Borough Engineer G. E. Sewell, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.,
& Surveyor: A.M.T.P.I.

Borough Treasurer: S. W. Sykes, F.I.M.T.A., F.S.A.A.

Public Analyst: C. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Meteorological
Observer: R. B. Douglass.



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health; Borough Meteorologist;
Principal Medical Officer, Area No.2, Kent County
Council.

George L. Brocklehurst, M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Edward Brazier, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

W. J. Hawkins, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

A. M. R. Jones, M.A.P.H.I.
F. E. Gamble, M.A.P.H.I.
(Died 20.10.57)

Chief Clerk.

L. R. Hutchinson.
(Retired 31.3.57)
E. A. Price.
(Appt. 1.4.57)

Clerks.

E. A. Price.
(Until 31.3.57)
Miss D. M. Smith.
Mrs. K. Jukes.
Miss P. Lunn.
Mrs. B. E. Setter.
(Temporary from 24.6.57)

Disinfectors and Rodent Operators.

W. H. Markham.
C. Epps.
A. Hextall.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Margate.

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of Margate, for the year 1957.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics of the Borough show an increase in the population (as estimated by the Registrar General) of some 230 people. An increase in the Birth Rate is shown, 18.5 in 1957 as compared with 16.8 in 1956. The Death Rate decreased from 10.0 to 9.5 and by referring to the table on page 13 the main cause of death is shown to be due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Cancer of the lungs cause 2 less deaths and 10 fewer deaths occurred from cancer in other organs of the body. There was a decrease in the Death Rate of Infants under the age of one, this being 24.5 per 1,000 live births as against 33.6 in 1956. Eight of the 18 deaths were due to prematurity or congenital abnormalities and 6 babies survived less than 24 hours. There were 12 stillbirths, and 10.7% of all live births were illegitimate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

As regards the incidence of Infectious Diseases, the number of notifications received (827) was higher in 1957 than the previous year, when the number was 452. An epidemic of measles accounted for 648 cases.

Fifteen cases of poliomyelitis were notified, seven paralytic and eight non-paralytic. Three of the patients were visitors to the town.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES.

The Health Services provided in the town, through the National Health Service Act, are set out in the report in some detail; they are available to all the inhabitants and they are adequate.

Mention should again be made of much good work carried out in the Borough during the year by members of the staff of the Health Services operated by the County Council, with particular reference to the many and varied duties

performed by Health Visitors, Midwives, Home Nurses, Children's Welfare Officers, District Officers, Domestic and Home Helpers, etc., and also the various voluntary organisations in the town such as the Margate Council of Social Service, W.V.S., Margate Ambulance Corps, Old People's Welfare Committee, the British Red Cross Society and many others. These workers do much for the comfort and well-being of the inhabitants of the town and their work is greatly appreciated by the people concerned.

HOUSING.

Housing continued to be one of the chief matters claiming the attention of the Borough Council. Full details of the progress made are set out in the report.

GENERAL.

In making a general survey of the year's work, I would say that the health of the people of the town was satisfactory during the twelve months.

In one of the reports of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health we read - "In this era of social improvement, the early pioneers of the Health Services saw clearly the necessity for community effort in the campaign against the distress caused by disease, which for centuries had burdened the lives of men in all societies. It was realized that to protect the individual against infection and from the evils of insanitary and overcrowded houses and factories, a new and wider conception of medicine was necessary, whereby its principles could be applied to measures of control and prevention as well as to the treatment of established disease."

Throughout the past century the Public Health Services have steadily progressed from an almost entire pre-occupation with the suppression of nuisances and the establishment of sound sanitation to the larger sphere of the personal health and welfare services."

The work of the Health Department at the present time falls into two main categories - "The Environmental Health Services" and the "Personal Health Services."

Environmental Services:- These services, in addition to housing, include the inspection and remedying of defects in homes, shops, food premises and factories, and in the surrounding environment, which is likely to be a danger and

hazard to health; the supervision of food supplies, the mitigation of smoke nuisance and the control of epidemic disease; the giving of advice and guidance to house-holders and the owners of business premises. It is now clearly understood that both historically and in practice the public health services rest upon a sound and effective basic foundation of environmental hygiene, and the members of the staffs of the public health departments must always maintain a firm grasp of the environmental needs of the communities with whose welfare they are concerned.

Personal Health Services:- To again quote the Chief Medical Officer, he states - "Despite the improvements in environmental hygiene, the vital statistics at the commencement of the 20th century revealed that they alone were not enough. The era of personal hygiene, with emphasis 'on the person rather than the premises', now saw its beginnings in the growth of the maternal and child welfare movement and the establishment of the school health service, the tuberculosis service and the local authority clinics. It should be remembered that each of these developments was the result of disturbed public opinion and the acceptance of the fact that only by planned and organized effort could improvements in these fields be attained."

This section now includes the work of the clinics - maternal and child welfare, school, dental, tuberculosis, home nursing, the care of old people, the control of infectious diseases, and the aftercare of the deaf, blind and mentally disturbed.

It is through this personal contact with the public, which is such an integral part of a public health department, that a true "Public Relations" Service has been built up and is being maintained by the present day public health departments of local government.

I must refer to the tragic death of Mr. Frank Edgar Gamble who was appointed an Additional Public Health Inspector on the 1st August 1956. Mr. Gamble was on the threshold of what I feel sure would have been a very successful career as a Public Health Inspector. He was greatly missed by all members of the staff.

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee my appreciation for their support and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to all members of the local Health Department for the loyal and efficient way in which they have carried out their duties; to my colleagues in other Departments; to the Staffs of the Kent County Health Services and the Regional Hospital Board Services covering the Margate Borough; and to the Medical Practitioners practising in the area, for their willing co-operation and assistance at all times in the public health work of our town.

I have the honour to be Your Worship, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. L. BROCKLEHURST.

Medical Officer of Health and
Principal Medical Officer,
No.2 Area, K.C.C.

September, 1958.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres): 7,895 (including 963 acres foreshore).

Population: 43,290.

Rateable Value: £830,175 (1st April, 1957).

Product of a penny rate: £3,533. 16. 9. (1956-57)

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births:	Legitimate - Male	343	Female	314	Total	657
	Illegitimate - Male	40	Female	39	Total	79

Birth Rate (R.G.): 17.0 per 1,000 (Adjusted Birth Rate 18.5)

Stillbirths:	Legitimate - Male	5	Female	4	Total	9
	Illegitimate - Male	3	Female	0	Total	3

Rate per 1,000 population 0.28.

Deaths: Male 285 Female 247 Total 532

Death Rate (R.G.): 12.3 per 1,000 (Adjusted Death Rate 9.5)

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:

From Sepsis: Nil. From other causes: Nil.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births:

Legitimate: 19.8 Illegitimate: 63.3 Total: 24.5

Deaths from Measles (all ages): Nil.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages): Nil.

GENERAL INFORMATION.Area.

Excluding foreshore, 6,932 acres.

The Charter of Incorporation for the Borough of Margate was granted on the 29th July, 1857, since when four Extension Acts and Orders have been passed, viz., 1877, 1894, 1913 and 1935, when the increased areas were respectively:-

	acres
1877	955
1894	1,549
1913	2,463
1935	7,895
	(including 963 acres foreshore)

Population.

According to the Census taken on the 8th April, 1951, the population of the Borough was 42,512, and the Registrar's estimated population mid year 1957 is given as 43,290.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.

Margate is situated on the North-East coast of Kent in the Isle of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 miles from Canterbury.

Climate, Soil, Etc.

The climate is bracing and the district is justly recognised as being the healthiest area in England.

The East end of the town is built between two valleys, and Westbrook, Westgate and Birchington are built on the chalk formation, and owing to this and the general undulation of the ground the whole town is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage.

The areas known as Westbrook and Palm Bay were developing rapidly before the war. The building of private houses restarted and parts of these areas are now practically fully developed. Some of the residential schools and convalescent homes returned to the town after the war and a number of new convalescent homes have been established.

The sea front is nine miles in length, of which seven are promenades. There is a large number of excellent hotels and boarding houses in the town.

Birth Rate.

The number of births registered during the year was 748 (391 males and 357 females), and of this total 12 were stillbirths (8 males and 4 females). There were 79 illegitimate births (40 males and 39 females).

The total live birth rate is 17.0 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 18.5 per 1,000) and the rate of illegitimate live births is 1.8 per 1,000 estimated population.

The above figures show an increase of 70 births for the figures for last year, and an increase of 11 in the number of illegitimate births.

Death Rate.

The number of deaths registered during the same period was 532 (285 males and 247 females). These figures are reached after deducting deaths of persons normally resident outside the town and adding the deaths of persons normally resident in the town who died outside the district.

The total death rate is 12.3 per 1,000 (adjusted rate 9.5 per 1,000).

The principal causes of death were:

Malignant Disease	...	...	91
Heart Disease	...	...	183
Tuberculosis	...	...	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	82
Pneumonia	...	...	20
Violence	...	...	22

Of the total number of 532 deaths 203 were of persons over the age of 70 years.

11.

Comparative Figures.

	England & Wales	MARGATE
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	16.1	18.5
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	22.4	16.0
Death Rate	11.5	9.5

For the whole of England and Wales the births registered exceeded the deaths by 208,006 and the estimated total population for the year was 45,043,000 an increase of 222,000 over the estimate for 1956.

Malignant Disease.

This, as usual, is one of the principal causes of death.

The importance of early diagnosis of this condition cannot be stressed too often. If treatment for malignant disease is undertaken very early, the chances of cure are very good, but if, as often happens the patient allows the disease to get too far advanced before seeking medical advice, operation cannot bring about a cure.

Infantile Mortality.

Of the number of infants who died under the age of one year 13 were males and 5 were females. The infantile mortality rate is therefore 24.4 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality rate for the year for England and Wales was 23.0 per 1,000 live births.

The causes of death were:-

Prematurity	...	...	...	7
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	...	1
Infection of the lungs			...	5
Other causes	...	...	...	5

The ages at death were:-

Under 24 hours	6
Between 24 hours and one week	3
" one week and 3 months	6
" 3 months and 6 months	1
" 6 months and 1 year	2

Out of a total 18 deaths, 9 occurred within one week of birth.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1900	20.4	13.8	169
1910	15.9	11.1	93
1920	24.5	12.7	68
1925	15.7	10.8	40
1935	11.3	10.9	52
1936	11.8	12.2	56
1937	10.9	12.7	52
1938	11.8	11.1	24
1939	11.3	11.6	25
x 1940	12.3	17.1	41
x 1941	13.9	16.7	11
x 1942	14.7	18.9	34
x 1943	15.0	20.1	50
1944	18.5	18.7	43
1945	18.1	16.0	39
1946	20.2	13.0	42
1947	19.5	14.0	30
1948	13.4	11.5	38
1949	14.5	13.3	29
1950	13.5	14.0	31
1951	12.2	15.9	28
1952	13.3	13.2	29
1953	16.4	12.1	28
1954	16.2	13.4	31
1955	14.9	8.9	21
1956	16.8	10.0	34
1957	18.5	9.5	24

x During these years the population was very greatly reduced and the decrease was chiefly amongst young people. Statistical figures, therefore, cannot be compared with normal years.

Deaths of "Residents" in Margate whether occurring in
or beyond the District during 1957.

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	2	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	17
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	30	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1
16. Diabetes	1	4
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system	34	48
18. Coronary disease, angina	59	36
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	4
20. Other heart disease	32	48
21. Other circulatory disease	14	13
22. Influenza	-	1
23. Pneumonia	12	8
24. Bronchitis	14	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	25	20
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	1
34. All other accidents	8	6
35. Suicide	2	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	-
All Causes	285	247

		Males	Females
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	(Total	13	5
	(Legitimate	8	5
	(Illegitimate	5	-
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	(Total	9	4
	(Legitimate	6	4
	(Illegitimate	3	-

		Males	Females
Live Births	(Total	383	353
	(Legitimate	343	314
	(Illegitimate	40	39
Still Births	(Total	8	4
	(Legitimate	5	4
	(Illegitimate	3	-

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.(1) Staff of the Health Department.

The Staff of the Public Health Department are all whole-time officials, and consists of the following:-

Medical Officer of Health,	:	George L. Brocklehurst,
Borough Meteorologist and	:	M.D.(Lond.), B.S., M.R.C.S.,
Principal Medical Officer,	:	L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Area No.2, Kent County	:	
Council.	:	
Chief Public Health Inspector,	:	* E. Brazier, M.R.S.H.,
Sampling Officer under the	:	M.A.P.H.I.
Food and Drugs Act.	:	
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs Act.	:	* W.J. Hawkins, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspectors, Sampling Officers under the Food and Drugs Act.	:	* A.M.R.Jones, M.A.P.H.I. * F.E.Gamble, M.A.P.H.I. (Died 20.10.57)
Chief Clerk	:	L. R. Hutchinson. (Retired 31.3.57)
	:	E. A. Price. (Appt. 1.4.57)
Clerks	:	E. A. Price. (Until 31.3.57) Miss D. M. Smith. Mrs. K. Jukes. Miss P. Lunn. (Appt. 18.3.57) Mrs. B. E. Setter. (Temporary 24.6.57)
Disinfectors and Rodent Operators.	:	W. H. Markham. C. Epps. A. Hextall.

* Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

(2) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936, provides for the registration of nursing homes and maternity Homes. Exemptions may, however, be granted to homes and institutions not carried on for profit. Certain other premises, as mentioned below, are also exempt from the Act.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body or persons constituted by Special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter.

At the end of 1957, there were eleven nursing homes on the register consisting of two for maternity nursing, seven for general nursing and two for both general and maternity nursing.

No orders were made during the year refusing registration.

(3) Local Health Services for the Area provided by the Kent County Council.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The County Laboratory at Maidstone has been taken over by the Public Health Laboratory Service and continues to carry out pathological and bacteriological work for the Corporation and Medical Practitioners in the town.

The examinations undertaken include throat swabs, blood, sputum, material in cases of food poisoning, etc.

In addition to the above there is now a laboratory at the Margate General Hospital in charge of H. Sterndale, Esq., M.D.(Lond.), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

The Kent County Council is the responsible Authority for the provision of an Ambulance Service throughout the County, and the services provide for the carrying of both walking and sitting cases and patients can be moved to any part of the British Isles.

The Kent County Council took over the sole responsibility for the ambulance services in Thanet on the 30th September, 1951. The service now operates from the main

Ambulance Depot at St. Peter's and covers the whole of the Thanet area; the nearest neighbouring stations (according to location or requirements) are Whitstable, Canterbury and Deal.

No difficulties have been found in attending emergency calls under this new arrangement.

It is of interest to note that in February 1953, radio telephone equipment was installed at the St. Peter's Station, thus enabling radio communication to be made to most of the vehicles in the area.

The following statistics supplied by the County Medical Officer give particulars of the patients carried, lengths of journeys, etc., from the St. Peter's Station. These figures include Margate, Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

Number of patients carried	38,393
Number of journeys	6,817
Number of emergency cases	1,015
Mileage	157,202

(c) Domestic Help Service.

The Domestic Help Service administered by the Kent County Council assists an average of 190 sick and aged persons each week in Margate Borough. There are at present 38 domestic helpers engaged on this work.

In addition, the Kent County Council now administers the following services which are run in conjunction with the Domestic Help Service:-

(i) Family Help Service:

In cases where a mother is admitted to hospital or for some specific reason is absent from the home. Where there are two or more children under school leaving age in the home, the Council will provide a "Family Help" in the home to cover the hours the father is at work. This service is subject to a recommendation from the Children's Officer.

(ii) Child Care Service:

This is entirely a free service, provided for specified 'problem families'. In cases where help is considered to be needed a helper is allocated to the home to train the mother in the care of her children, budgeting, cooking and general household duties.

(iii) Evening Service and Night Service:

These services are for the aged, i.e., 70 years and over.

(a) Evening Service: A service to help the aged get safely to bed;

(b) Night Service: For cases of serious illness where a patient requires constant night attention. A Night Help is provided from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

(d) Health Visiting and School Health Service.

These have been maintained as before and the total number of Health Visiting Staff is five.

(e) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following tables give particulars of the various treatment centres and clinics operated by the Kent County Council.

Treatment Centres and Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
Maternity Clinics:-		
Ante-Natal:-		
College Road Clinic	Wednesday	2.30 p.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	Tuesday	2.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centres:-		
College Road Clinic	Tuesday & Thursday	2.0 p.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	Wednesday	2.0 p.m.
Birchington	Monday	2.0 p.m.
Garlinge	Friday	2.0 p.m.
Relaxation Classes and Mothercraft:-		
College Road Clinic	Thursday	2.0 p.m.
Dental (Mothers & Children):-		
College Road Clinic	By appt.	
School Health Service:-		
Minor Ailment Clinic:-		
College Road Clinic	Monday, Wednesday & Friday	9.0 a.m.
King Ethelbert Clinic	do.	9.0 a.m.

(f) Specialist School Clinics.

Attendance at these County Council Clinics is by appointment only, application for treatment being made to the County Medical Officer.

Clinics	Address of Centres
Child Guidance	The Towers, Canterbury.
Ophthalmic	College Rd. Clinic, Margate.
Orthopaedic	do.
Speech Defects	41, St.Peter's Rd. Margate.
Lip Reading for the Deaf	College Rd. Clinic, Margate.

(g) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

A comprehensive domiciliary midwifery service is available and the number of midwives in the Borough employed by the Kent County Council is 3.

(h) District Office.

The County Council have established a District Office at Eton House, 41, St. Peter's Road, Margate, where enquiries in the first place can be made with regard to any of the County Council Health Services.

(4) Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

The following Clinics are administered by the Hospital Management Committee of the Regional Hospital Board:-

Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
Chest Clinic:- Margate General Hospital	Tuesday & Wednesday	9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital (Refills)	Thursday	9.30 a.m.

Clinic	Sessions	
	Days	Times
Special Clinic for Treatment of Venereal Diseases:-		
Margate General Hospital	(Women)	10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
	Tuesday and Friday	
	(Men)	11.0 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Tuesday and Friday	

In addition to the above, clinics are operated at the Margate and Ramsgate General Hospitals for all types of illness.

Infectious Disease.

The Infectious Disease Hospital at Haine has ample ward and cubicle accommodation for all types of serious infectious disease. It has also been found possible to admit cases of minor infectious disease when various circumstances have rendered it necessary for the patients to be removed to hospital.

Smallpox.

Arrangements have been made by the Regional Hospital Board for smallpox patients to be admitted to The River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

5. Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

The prevalence of infectious disease is uniformly distributed throughout the wards of the town. This is due to the fact that there is no large industrial area or congested residential area confined to any one ward.

Smallpox.

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 19 cases of scarlet fever, 16 of which occurred amongst school children. At no time was there an epidemic in any school or district of the town. The disease was of a mild type generally. There were no "return cases" during the year.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Group.

Two cases were notified during the year. Both patients had returned from abroad within the incubation period. It is presumed, therefore, that they had not contracted the infection in this country. Both made good recovery and no further cases occurred.

Meningococcal Infection.

No cases were notified during the year.

Encephalitis.

There was one case of post infectious encephalitis notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

Seven paralytic and 8 non-paralytic cases occurred during the year. Of these cases two died, both young adult men. Three of the cases were visitors. There was no significance in the distribution of cases throughout the town. Except for the two fatal cases the infection was mild in character.

Dysentery.

Six cases of dysentery were notified during the year.

Pneumonia.

During the year 8 cases of pneumonia were notified.

Food Poisoning.

Of the 54 cases of food poisoning notified during the year 27 occurred in one outbreak. Apart from another small outbreak of 9 cases, only one or two members of different families were affected. In spite of careful enquiry and bacteriological investigation the exact cause of all but one of these outbreaks was not discovered. Appropriate action however prevented the spread of these outbreaks.

Measles.

Cases of measles assumed epidemic proportion during the year, 648 cases being notified and 9 cases being admitted to hospital. Many other cases occurred which were not formally notified.

Whooping Cough.

This continues to be a troublesome and sometimes serious infectious disease, which affects chiefly very young children. After prolonged trials it has been found that immunity to the disease can be assured in a high proportion of cases by inoculation and this is now offered to all babies through the local health service.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis.

There were 16 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year and there were 3 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

It was not found necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and no action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Scabies.

Facilities are provided for the treatment of cases of scabies at the Disinfecting Station. Treatment can be carried out by the Health Visitors and the patients' clothing and bedding can also be disinfected.

Miscellaneous.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as chicken-pox, mumps, etc., are notified by the parents and school teachers. These cases are visited as far as time will permit by the school nurses, and if a doctor is not in attendance, advice is given as to the care of the patient, isolation, etc. Contacts are excluded from school according to regulation.

Immunisation.

Out of an estimated population of 9,500 children under the age of 15 years 7,338 had completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria.

Vaccination.

During the year 353 primary vaccinations against small-pox were carried out and 101 re-vaccinations.

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1957.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths. *
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	19	16	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	1	-
Para-typhoid Fever	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-
Pneumonia	8	-	20
Dysentery	6	6	-
Food Poisoning	54	3	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis:-			
Paralytic	7	6	2
Non-paralytic	8	8	-
Encephalitis:-			
Infective	-	-	-
Post Infectious	1	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Measles	648	8	-
Whooping Cough	49	1	-
Tuberculosis:-			
Pulmonary	16	-	3
Non-pulmonary	6	-	-

* For analysis under age groups see separate tables.

Tuberculosis.

Age Period	New Cases notified				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 24	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
25 to 34	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
35 to 44	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 54	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 to 64	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	9	7	3	3	3	-	-	-

Of the total 3 deaths from Tuberculosis 2 were notified cases.

In addition to the above new cases notified 16 cases were brought to notice other than by Form "A" notifications.

	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Transferred into Area	12	1
Restored to Register	3	0

Deaths from Infectious Diseases occurring during 1957.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1957 in Margate.

Disease	Under 1 year	1 udr 2	2 udr 3	3 udr 4	4 udr 5	5 udr 10	10 udr 15	15 udr 20	20 udr 35	35 udr 45	45 udr 65	65 and over	Age un- known
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Males)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary (F'm's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Total)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Males)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(F'm's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.
Part I of the 1937 Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	95	34	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	212	119	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	20	17	3	-
TOTAL	327	170	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Ins- pector	By H.M. Ins- pector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temper- ature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient	6	6	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	15	-	2	-

31.

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c).
Wearing Apparel:- Making, etc.	29 (Satisfactory)
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	3 (Satisfactory)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:

The whole of the Borough of Margate is within the statutory water supply area of the Thanet Water Board set up by the provisions of the Kent Water Act, 1955 and upon which Board Margate Borough Council has seven representatives.

Generally speaking, water for the Borough is supplied from the Board's Pumping Station at Wingham, fifteen miles south-west from Margate, and Sparrow Castle Pumping Station, near Acol in Thanet. Both sources consist of wells and adit abstracting water from the underground chalk, the only treatment being sterilisation by means of chlorine. Occasionally, water may be transferred from the Board's other sources in its area but they all draw water from the same geological formation.

The sanitary conditions in the gathering grounds are under constant review as is the quality of the water which is subject to frequent bacteriological and chemical examination. The following are typical analyses of the water and all samples delivered into supply submitted were reported by the laboratories as of high organic purity and considered wholesome and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from No.3 Well,
Wingham Pumping Station on the 4th March, 1957.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Bright with a few particles
Turbidity	Less than 3
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	25
Electric Conductivity	640
Total Solids	445
Chlorine present as Chloride	78
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	220
Hardness: Total	275
Carbonate	220
Non-carbonate	55
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.4
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000
Residual Chlorine	...
Metal	Iron: 0.06. Other metals

Bacteriological Results.

	1 day at 37°C	2 days at 37°C	3 days at 20°C
--	------------------	-------------------	-------------------

Number of Colonies developing on Agar per ml.	0	0	0
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Presumptive Coli-aero- genes Reaction	Absent from 100 ml.
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Bact. coli (Type 1)	Absent from 100 ml.
---------------------	---------------------

Cl. welchii Reaction	Absent from 100 ml.
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This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree and it contains

no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution. It is of the highest standard of organic quality.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes, from the aspect of the chemical analysis.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 8th March, 1957.

Analysis of a sample of water taken from Sparrow Castle Pumping Station, Birchington on the 2nd September, 1957.

Chemical results in parts per million.

Appearance	Bright with very few particles
Turbidity	Less than 3
Colour	Nil
Odour	Nil
pH	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide	30
Electric Conductivity	590
Dissolved solids dried at 180°C.	415
Chlorine present as Chloride	48
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	230
Hardness: Total	280
Carbonate	230
Non-carbonate	50
Nitrate Nitrogen	13
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.000
Oxygen absorbed	0.05
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.000
Residual Chlorine	0.12
Metals	Absent

Bacteriological Results.

	1 day at 37°C	2 days at 37°C .	3 days at 20°C .
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Number of Colonies developing on Agar per ml.	0	0	0
Presumptive Coli-aero- genes Reaction		Absent from 100 ml.	
Bact. coli (Type 1)		Absent from 100 ml.	
Cl. welchii Reaction		Absent from 100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, it contains no excess of salinity or mineral constituents in solution, and it is of the highest standard of organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

for The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

(Dated) 9th September, 1957.

Drainage and Sewerage:

The Borough is drained as far as Margate is concerned on the combined system, with a sea outfall at Foreness Point. Westgate is drained on a separate system, the sewage being pumped into the Margate system, and Birchington is also drained on a separate system, the effluent being treated at the disposal works on the marshes beyond Minnis Bay and discharged into the sea. In both outfalls the discharge takes place on the ebbtide, and the effluent is carried clear away from the foreshore.

A new outfall 42" in diameter, 600 yards long, has been constructed at Foreness Point. This discharges into deep water and a strong north-easterly current at the edge of Longnose Spit. A new storage culvert has been constructed which provides approximately four times the present capacity, and improved screening and pump plant is now installed in an extension of the existing Pumping Station.

From Foreness Point to Newgate Gap a large new culvert has been constructed and further instalments of the scheme will be carried out as required.

Consideration is now being given to the construction of a new Pumping Station at King Street, the present plant and buildings being about at the limit of their useful life.

At Westgate, the Pumping Station has been entirely remodelled by the installation of new electrically driven vertical spindle pumps with diesel engine standby and the old gas engine pumps have been removed.

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

This branch of public service is one which requires careful handling, owing to varying quantities produced through seasonal fluctuation.

A general weekly collection is made, but large establishments, such as the principal hotels, are cleared during the season according to requirements within the capacity of the limited labour force at present available.

Fish offal is collected upon request of the tradesman, and a charge based upon actual cost of collection, but no charge is made for its disposal.

In 1939 the Refuse Destructor was modernised by the installation of mechanical handling and separating machinery, and all refuse is now dealt with by incineration. Further alterations at the Destructor for the improvement of working conditions for the men and better disposal of the refuse were completed in 1948, the machinery being converted to electric drive instead of steam and trough grates with mechanical clearance of clinker instead of hand raking are now in operation. A scheme for dust collection and air filtration is now being prepared.

Waste paper is also being salvaged and sold, this being a very valuable commodity and also reduces very considerably the bulk of refuse to be burnt.

Heavy metal articles are received at the Destructor where a charge of 1s.8d. per load is made to cover the cost of cutting up and disposal.

Large tins and other incombustible materials are sorted out and suitably disposed of, the tins being baled ready for transport to a smelting works.

In order to ascertain the exact cost of collection and disposal per ton, and to keep strict records of the actual quantities dealt with a weighbridge is provided at the Refuse Destructor, with a capacity of 20 tons, and the resulting costs, bearing in mind the length of haul from point of collection to the Destructor, indicates that the work is effected in economic fashion.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

During the months of January, February, November and December detailed reports were made on sub-standard and unfit properties, and during the year 40 were represented as unfit, 16 of them were from an area originally proposed as an Improvement Area.

The implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations was given priority and many private hotels and boarding houses were visited for the first time. They could not all be visited during the year.

Wasted visits were more numerous than usual because of wives, as well as husbands, being out at work during normal office hours.

The number of complaints, 994, was higher than previous years.

Visits made under:-

	Re- Inspections	Inspections
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Public Health Acts

Nuisances and General	953	1162
Dustbins	17	35
Drain Inspections	237	215
Smoke Tests	36	1
Water Tests	3	1
Camps and Camping	31	21
Licensed Premises	24	2
Entertainment Premises	13	12
Dangerous Structures	6	13
Water Sampling	27	-
Smoke Observations	14	4
Notifiable Diseases	124	7
Offensive Trades	1	-

Housing Acts

Re-housing	315	153
Overcrowding	8	6
Section 9	67	119
Section 16	44	73
Section 42	-	-
Section 81	8	-
Loans	165	211
Improvement Grants	94	48
Certificates of Disrepair	37	11

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re- Inspections</u>
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Food and Drugs Act, etc.

Unsound food	315	5
Sampling	101	-
Shops (general inspections)	101	129
Snack Bars	60	19
Restaurants	226	111
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses	400	50
Ice Cream Regulations	61	29
Ice Cream Sampling (Bacteriological)	103	-
Canteens	22	5
Stalls	-	-
Food Factories	2	-

Factories Act

Bakehouses (W.P.)	30	7
Factories (W.P.)	89	10
" (N.P.)	34	15
Outworkers	4	-
Building Sites	17	13

Meat Regulations

Slaughterhouse	247	-
Butchers' Shops	54	12

Milk and Dairies Regulations

Dairies and Distributors'		
Premises	161	6
Sampling (including washed bottles)	126	-

Pests Act

Shops Act	2	-
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National Assistance Act

	26	9
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Pets Act

Merchandise Marks Act	13	1
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Miscellaneous (unclassified)

Total Inspections	390	48
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Total Re-inspections 2,627

NOTICES SERVED

No. of Notices and Letters sent with respect of Public Health matters	1023
Action under Statutory Powers - Section 9, Housing Act 1936; Sections 39, 75, 93, Public Health Act 1936; Section 4 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949; and Section 62, Margate Corporation Act 1926.	12
Certificates of Disrepair Granted.	10
Certificates of Disrepair Cancelled.	3

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT, 1957.HOUSES

Cleansed and redecorated	7
Yards paved	10
Vermin eradicated	22
Floors renewed or repaired	36
Walls and/or ceilings repaired	46
Window frames and/or sashes repaired or renewed	12
Window sills renewed	6
Windows reglazed	11
Houses where sashcords renewed	20
Doors, stairs, etc., repaired or renewed	16
Kitchen walls rendered or plastered for the first time	8
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	20
Roofs repaired or renewed	47
Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	33
Dangerous walls and chimney stacks, etc., rebuilt	8
Chimney stacks, etc., repaired	11
Woodworm treated	4
New sinks or lavatory basins provided	8
New draining boards provided	4
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	8
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	9
Damp proof courses or walls treated to prevent dampness	17
Bathroom provided	1
Brickwork wholly or partly repointed	7
Dangerous structures	4
Houses painted	31
Dustbins supplied	15

DRAINAGE, Etc.

No. of premises where drainage was partly reconstructed or repaired	12
No. of premises where drainage was entirely constructed or reconstructed	1
New inspection chambers provided	7
New inspection covers and frames provided	4
New gullies fixed	5
Defective soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	6
Drains or sewers unstopped and cleansed	141
Cesspools - nuisances abated	6
Cesspools abolished	35
New water closets constructed	1
W.C. pans provided and fixed	9
New cisterns fixed	14
Cisterns repaired	7
Flush pipes fixed or repaired	5
Water closet seats provided	2

BAKEHOUSES

Cleansed	1
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FACTORIES, INCLUDING BUILDING SITES.

Cleansed	1
Sanitary accommodation provided	6
Sanitary accommodation made suitable	6
Artificial lighting provided to conveniences	2

RESTAURANTS, Etc.

Kitchens, food stores and/or plant cleansed	2
Kitchens improved or reconstructed	1
Kitchens tiled	1
Water heating apparatus provided	1
New sinks provided	2
Hand washing facilities provided	2
Bins provided	6

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

Food rooms disconnected from water closets	8
Sleeping in or in adjoining food rooms discontinued	1
Wash basin and hot water supplied	20
Refrigerators or larders provided	2
Sinks provided	2

FOOD STORES AND SHOPS

Cleansed and redecorated	3
Miscellaneous work carried out to comply with Food Regulations	3
Utensil washing facilities provided	1
Bins provided	4
Sanitary accommodation made to comply with Food and Drugs Act	1
New sinks provided	12
Lavatory basins with hot and cold water provided	13

CINEMAS, THEATRES AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Conveniences cleansed or repaired	1
Structural defects rectified	1

CARAVANS, TENTS, Etc.

Caravans or tents, etc., removed	2
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RODENT CONTROL

Premises and lands treated for mice	142
Premises and lands treated for rats	243

SHOPS ACT

Space heating provided	1
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GENERAL

Overcrowding abated	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	26
Nuisances abated from keeping animals	1
Wasps nests destroyed	20
Beetle and/or ant infestations dealt with	15
Miscellaneous	2

WORK CARRIED OUT WITH ASSISTANCE OF IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Bathrooms provided	23
Water heating systems installed	23
Ventilated larders provided	12
Internal water closets provided (including conversion of a house into three self-contained flats)	18

WORK CARRIED OUT AT OWNER'S ENTIRE COST BUT STARTED
AFTER ENQUIRY FOR IMPROVEMENT GRANT

Bathrooms provided	18
Water heating systems installed	18
Ventilated larders provided	7
Internal or additional W.Cs.	11

DISINFECTION

No. of rooms disinfected	87
No. of articles treated	1,063

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS 1957.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>
		lb. cwt. qr. lb.
<u>MEAT</u>		
Pigs		
1 Carcass	Hyperaemia	205
1 "	Multiple Abscesses	102
1 "	Peritonitis	74
1 "	Fevered	64
8 Legs (parts)	Abscesses	62
4 " "	Bruises	14
1 Sows Udder Trimmings	Unsound	10
20 Plucks	Pluerisy/Cirrhosis	196
1 Pluck	Tuberculosis	10
16 Prs. Lungs	Pneumonia/Pluerisy	35
8 Intestines	Inflammation	230
6 Fleads	Abscesses	22
16 Livers	Cirrhosis	64
56 Heads	Tuberculosis	580
6 Prs. Kidneys	Hydronephrosis	<u>3</u>
		14 3 19
<u>Home Killed</u>		
Beef	Putrefaction	90
Pork	Bone Taint	76
Mutton	Heated	76
Livers (Beast)	Flukes	<u>11</u>
		2 1 1
<u>Imported</u>		
Beef	Bone Taint	143
Lambs' Livers	Decomposed	26
Pigs' Kidneys	Tainted	<u>20</u>
		1 2 21
<u>FISH</u>		
Cod	Putrefaction	85
Skate	"	128
Haddock	"	84
Kippers	"	28
Coley Fish	"	14
Mackerel	"	28
Whiting	"	28
Herring Roes	"	<u>42</u>
		3 3 17

<u>Description</u>	<u>Reason for Condemnation</u>	<u>Weight</u>
		lb. cwt. qr. lb.
<u>MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS.</u>		
Bacon	Putrefaction	176
Sausages	Decomposed	35
English Gammon Ham	Putrefaction	<u>13</u>
		2 0 0
<u>POULTRY</u>		
Chickens	Putrefaction	<u>109</u>
		- 3 25
<u>FATS</u>		
Cheese	Decayed	171
Butter	Rancid	<u>5</u>
		1 2 8
<u>TINNED FOODS</u>		
Ham	Tins blown or punctured	970
Corned Beef	"	309
Luncheon Meat	"	169
Other Meats	"	221
Fish	"	82
Milk	"	154
Fruit	"	2244
Fruit Pulp	"	1828
Vegetables	"	765
Preserves	"	26
Soups	"	32
Tomato Juice	"	92
Cream	"	11
Spaghetti	"	55
Gherkins	"	50
Milk Powder	"	6
Robinsons Patent Barley	"	<u>13</u>
		62 2 27
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>		
Various Cereals	Mouldy	313
Cakes & Biscuits	"	142
Mincemeat	"	40
Dried Fruit	"	133
Eggs	Addled	18
Sauces & Salad Cream	Unsound	508
Potatoes	Decayed	<u>560</u>
		15 1 6

Total weight of food inspected and found unsound
5 ton. 5 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lb.

1957

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	-	-	-	-	2638
Number Inspected	-	-	-	-	2638
All diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	85
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	3.37
Tuberculosis Only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	57
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.16

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

During the year 101 samples of various foods were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst, C. Harcourt Wordsworth, Esq., at Canterbury.

Nature of Sample	Unsatisfactory	In-Genuine	In-Formal	Formal	Total
Baking Powder	-	1	-	1	1
Banana Mix-a-Shake	-	1	1	-	1
Beans in Tomato	-	1	1	-	1
Bubble Gum	-	1	1	-	1
Butter	-	3	-	3	3
Butter Drops	-	1	-	1	1
Buttered Almonds	-	1	-	1	1
Buttered Brazils	-	1	-	1	1
Chop Sauce	-	1	-	1	1
Crab Paste	-	1	1	-	1
Currants	-	2	-	2	2
Cut Peel	-	1	-	1	1
Devon Cream	-	1	1	-	1
Fish Cakes	-	1	-	1	1
Glaubers Salts	-	1	-	1	1
Ground Almonds	-	2	-	2	2
Ground Cinnamon	-	1	1	-	1
Hot Milk	1	-	-	1	1
Ice Cream	-	10	10	-	10
Lard	-	1	-	1	1
Lemon Cheese	-	1	-	1	1
Lemon Linctus	-	1	-	1	1
Margarine	-	1	-	1	1
Marzipan	-	2	-	2	2
Medicine	-	2	-	2	2
Milk	4	32	-	36	36
Minced Chicken	-	1	1	-	1
Mincemeat	-	1	-	1	1
Mixed Spices	-	1	1	-	1
Nougat	-	1	-	1	1
Old Fashioned Humbug	-	1	-	1	1
Orange Squash	-	1	-	1	1
Pork Sausage Meat	-	4	-	4	4
Rock	-	2	-	2	2
Sultanas	-	1	-	1	1
Tomato Sauce	-	2	1	1	2
Vinegar	-	5	-	5	5
Whipped Chocolate	-	-	-	-	-
Snowball	-	1	1	-	1
Whisky	-	2	-	2	2
Yank Taffy	-	1	1	-	1
Zinc Ointment	-	1	1	-	1
Total	5	96	23	78	101

FOOD SUPERVISION.

Summaries of the Food Hygiene Regulations were distributed to the majority of food traders, including boarding house proprietors during 1957, but only a start could be made that year with the additional inspection of private hotels and boarding houses.

Routine inspections were recommenced early that year and 450 out of approximately 850 were visited for the first time. Fifty revisits were made because infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found.

Co-operation by the proprietors has, on the whole, been good. The results of these inspections with requests for improvements, etc., will not be seen until another year at least.

All restaurants and snack bars were visited at least once, the poorer ones as many as six or seven times.

Practically all butchers', grocers' and bakers' shops were visited as a routine, and as they had been well covered in previous years little in the way of structural improvements had to be asked for. The larger shops, on the whole, are quite satisfactory and comply with the Regulations in all respects, but some of the smaller shops needed and received more attention.

Milk.

Except during the summer season most of the milk sold is from local producers. There are three H.T.S.T. plants in operation. The plants were satisfactory and efficiently operated. All the milk produced in the Borough is Tuberculin Tested.

Thirty-six samples of washed bottles were taken during the year; all were quite satisfactory.

Seventy-six samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination; all were satisfactory. Several of the samples were 'School Milks'.

Thirty-seven samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis; one of which was hot milk purchased at a cafe. Four samples were slightly deficient in non-fatty solids, and the hot milk sample was unsatisfactory.

Milk Licences.

The following annual licences were granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Tuberculin Tested (Dealer)	23
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary)	3
Pasteurised (Pasteuriser)	3
Pasteurised (Dealer)	68
Pasteurised (Supplementary)	3
Sterilised (Supplementary)	2
Sterilised (Dealer)	43

Ice Cream.

Twelve different makes of Ice Cream were on sale in the Borough, nine of them being made locally.

BACTERIOLOGICAL GRADING

Only Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory

	No of samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	% Satisfactory
Local Factories (9)	72	60	8	3	1	94
National Makes (3)	31	22	9	-	-	100
TOTAL	103	82	17	3	1	96

No pathogenic organisms were cultivated. Only 4 of the 103 samples taken were graded as unsatisfactory; these were from bulk ice creams which, when re-sampled, gave satisfactory results.

The 40 pre-packed and the 19 soft ice cream samples were all satisfactory.

Five of the nine local manufacturers had pasteurising plants and four used cold mix powder. Two of these manufacturers were wholesalers, six sold from their own cafes, one from a stall.

There were ten retailers of soft ice cream, eight selling nationally advertised makes.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953.

Ten samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and all passed as genuine. The average percentage of fat was 10.9, the minimum standard under the Order being 5 per cent.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Some 50 shops were specially visited for infringements of the Order. No wilful misrepresentations were discovered.

Other Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

These are mainly sausage manufacturing premises and premises used for boiling of hams, etc. These as usual were visited as a routine and were found satisfactory.

No. of registrations:-

Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	37
Boiling of Hams, etc.	19

Meat.

The one slaughterhouse now in use is a modern well-equipped building containing much labour saving machinery. Only pigs are killed here and most of them pass to a local bacon factory. Two thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight pigs were killed during the year and every one of them inspected; 247 attendances being made for this purpose.

The other unused, but licensed, slaughterhouse was converted into a joiner's shop during the year.

Details of meat unfit for human consumption will be found on a previous page.

Licensed Premises (Public Houses).

Lack of staff prevented these being all visited during the year.

Disposal of Condemned Food.

All unsound food was burnt in the refuse destructor.

Fish Friers.

The premises of all Fish Friers operating within the district have been kept in a generally satisfactory manner.

Offensive Trades.

There are two licensed dealers in rags, bones, etc., within the district and both were kept in a satisfactory manner.

The Clean Air Act, 1956.

Part of this Act came into operation on the 31st December, 1956. The only action taken during the year was:-

- (i) The making of a Bylaw providing that heating and cooking appliances in new buildings were to be of a type suitable for the burning of approved fuels.
- (ii) Because of the general absence of air pollution in the area a decision by the Council not to establish, for the time being, a smoke control area.
- (iii) Making the Borough Engineer responsible for enforcing the provisions regarding the installation of new furnaces (except domestic) and the height of chimneys other than those of residences, shops and offices.

A few complaints regarding smoke emission were received. In one instance a factory chimney was lengthened.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Infestations	Local Authority Property other than Dwelling Houses	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural Property	Business Premises	Total
Notified by occupier	6	267	5	60	338
Discovered by rodent operator	4	89	-	7	100
None found	1	52	-	-	53
Rats	9	200	5	29	243
Mice	-	104	-	38	142
No. of inspections by rodent operators	82	2285	39	468	2874

The three Health Department workmen were employed as part-time rodent operatives.

Margate has no serious rat problem; except for six cases outside the built-up area 243 infestations were all minor ones.

Fifty-three complaints were completely unfounded.

Two or more adjoining properties were treated as one unit, and ninety properties in 44 blocks were so treated.

Seven large areas of land and buildings were surveyed.

£83 was recovered from occupiers of business premises but no charge was made for work in private dwelling houses, the cost of which is shared equally by the Council and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Sewer Rat Destruction.

In April, 147 of the manholes in non-infested areas were tested. The 7 manholes showing takes and those nearby were included in the following treatment.

In the April treatment unpoisoned bait was laid in 136 manholes on two consecutive days, and on the third day bait poisoned with Zinc Phosphide was laid in the 66 manholes showing takes.

In August, 63 manholes in three comparatively heavily infested areas were baited three times with Warfarin at five day intervals. On the first inspection 39 takes were found, but when the third baiting was inspected only a few small takes were seen.

In October, 112 manholes were Warfarin baited three times at four day intervals. The first inspection showed four complete and seven part takes, the last inspection showed none.

Places of Entertainment.

Cinemas and theatres were periodically visited. The Theatre Royal, which until recently had been seasonal, remained open throughout the year. Structural alterations to improve the sanitary accommodation at one cinema were completed. All were generally satisfactory.

Factories Act.

Many of the smaller factories and all the larger building sites were periodically visited. Several minor omissions and defects were found and rectified.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, came into operation on the 1st June 1957, and prohibited (inter alia) the keepers of more than 4 pigs or 50 poultry from feeding their stock with waste foods which have not been boiled for one hour in a plant licensed by the local authority.

Twenty-one licences were issued in respect of pig keepers' plants. There were no keepers of 50 or more head of poultry using waste foods.

The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1957, came into operation on the 20th May 1957, and prohibited certain movements of poultry, and required exhibitions, shows and auction sales of poultry to be licensed by the local authority.

No formal action was found necessary during the year.

Housing.

The Council having decided at their meeting on the 9th October 1956, to discontinue house building on completion of the schemes then in hand, apart from that needed for future slum clearance purposes, the only dwellings authorised by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during 1957 were a block of four flats at Crow Hill Road, Garlinge. The Council did, however, approve plans for 21 one bedroom flats on the Flint Row site, but these had not been authorised by the Minister by the end of the year.

Together with houses and flats previously authorised, the total number of new dwellings contracted for since the war to 31st December 1957, was 1,480 and 197 of these were completed and occupied during 1957, providing accommodation for that number of families.

The following is the housing position as at 31st December, 1957:-

Pre-war houses	551
Post-war dwellings completed	1,442
Dwellings under construction	38
Temporary houses	70

	2,101

Of the 130 properties requisitioned after the war for families inadequately housed (which provided 241 units of habitation) only one was still under requisition at 31st December, 1957, and is occupied by three families.

Applicants on the housing waiting list at the end of the year numbered approximately 426, of which 155 needed old folks' accommodation.

During the year under review a Demolition Order was made against Nash Cottage, Nash Road, and Closing Orders were made against the following properties:- 9 and 11, St. John's Road; 10, St. John's Street; 1 and 3, Charlotte Square; 5 and 5a, Cranbourne Place; 9, Mill Lane; 3 and 4, Hanover Place; 4, Garden Row; 102, High Street, Garlinge; 30 and 33, Zion Place; First Floor Rooms at 1, Clifton Street; and Nos. 3, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 30, Pleasant Place.

Undertakings were accepted from the owner of "Sunnyside" and "Hackthorne" Cottages, Queensdown Estate, not to use the premises for human habitation, and Undertakings were accepted from the owner of Nos. 15, 17 and 21, Epple Road, Birchington, to carry out works to render the premises fit for human habitation. Ten sub-standard houses belonging to the Corporation of Margate ceased to be used for habitation.

Of the 153 houses included in the Council's approved Slum Clearance programme, 130 had been dealt with formally or informally up to the end of the year, leaving 23 outstanding. The programme of slum clearance was accelerated in view of the Government's change of policy regarding payment of subsidies.

Sixty bona fide enquiries followed by surveys were made with regard to improvement grants; 28 applications were approved for 30 units, and the approval of the Minister was also obtained for improvements to 38 Alms-houses.

In 21 cases, most of them approved the previous year, the work was carried out to completion; this involved 23 units of habitation, as in one case a large house was converted into 3 self-contained flats.

In all cases the most economical method of improvement was insisted upon, and the standard set was that the property should, without extensive repairs being needed, be fit for a minimum of 15 years. The following non-grant work was, in fact, carried out to these properties:-

Minor repairs	3 houses.
Extensive repairs and alterations	16 houses.
External painting	18 houses.

The following incidental work not previously mentioned in the report was carried out:-

The abolition of four pail closets, necessitating the laying of new drains and a private sewer.

In quite a number of cases the applicants, although unable or unwilling to comply with the conditions, have had most of the works of improvement carried out entirely at their own expense.

The owners have, of course, been given every encouragement and advice. Eighteen units of habitation were, in fact, made or improved virtually up to the grants standard during the year.

A large scheme involving improvements to 38 Alms-houses was commenced during the year, but is unlikely to be finished before another nine months.

It would appear that the improvement and conversion of property will continue at the present rate, although at the end of the year several applicants regretted that they could not continue as they could not afford their proportion of the expense.

Rent Act, 1957.

With regard to this Act, 28 applications were received for certificates of disrepair; two were later found to be out of order, as in one case it was found that an undertaking to carry out the work had been served, and in the other the house was decontrolled. Of the remainder, one refusal to issue a certificate of disrepair was made; there were 23 proposals to issue certificates; 9 undertakings were given; and 10 certificates were actually granted. Three applications for cancellation of certificates were received and granted, including two outstanding from the Rent and Repairs Act, 1954.

Housing Act, 1949.

One hundred and sixty-five inspections were made on 108 properties for reports to aid the Committee dealing with loans under the Housing Act, 1949. Where defects of any kind are found they are reported to this Committee, who issue instructions that these defects must be rectified before the final amount of the loan is granted. This has been found to be a very effective method of getting nearly 100 houses made fit without the service of a notice of any kind from the Health Department.

Routine inspections with regard to fitness under the Housing Acts were made on some 67 properties, and although authority had to be asked for to deal with some of them formally, the fact that these instructions had been given was enough to make the owners carry out the work in full without actual service of the notices.

Camping Sites.

There are four licensed camping sites. There was less camping on unlicensed sites than usual, and no formal action had to be taken.

Drainage.

During the year a street was sewered and 35 cesspools were abolished.

National Assistance Act.

Applications were made under the National Assistance Act for the burial of 4 bodies, but after immediate and extensive investigations only 3 had to be interred by the local authority.

Borough Mortuary.

Eighty-three bodies were received in the Borough Mortuary during the year. Two of the Department's workmen were in attendance at the seventy-six post mortems.

Legal Proceedings.

The following case was referred to the Magistrates:-

Contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations by selling fish wrapped only in newspaper. The two defendants were found guilty and were fined £1. for each of the 3 offences.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1957.

Margate, Kent.

Sir,

I beg to submit the following report relating to the Meteorological Observations taken at Margate during 1957.

The weather for the whole year was an improvement on 1956; rainfall was 17.49 inches compared with 20.51 inches in 1956. Sunshine hours saw an increase from 1686.6 hours in 1956 to 1807.4 hours in 1957. Maximum and minimum temperatures were slightly above the average:-

1956	Max. temp.	54.0.	Min. temp.	45.4.
1957	"	56.5.	"	47.8.

November was the wettest month of the year.

Thunderstorms occurred during the months of June, July and August. The worst of those was on the 8th August, which lasted on and off for two hours; all others were slight.

Slight fog occurred during March and April, but in all cases it cleared during the morning.

The snowfall during the winter was very slight.

The highest maximum temperature recorded was 89 on 29th June.

The lowest minimum temperature recorded was 32 on 17th December.

On 12th June, 15.3 hours of sunshine were recorded.

Most rainfall in any one day was 0.93 inches on 3rd November.

Prevailing winds taken at observation time:-

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
26	63	36	10	21	139	28	42

Telegraphic reports are sent daily to the Air Ministry during the months of April to September, and weekly reports from May to September are sent to the Press.

The monthly summary is as follows:-

January. Early part of the month wet with rainfall above average. From the 13th it turned mild and fairly dry. Maximum temperature 47.4. Minimum temperature 39.7. Rainfall 1.04 in. Sunshine 75.3 hours. Snow fell on two days. Seven nights with ground frost.

February. Dry but cold for the early part of the month and then periods of heavy rain. Maximum temperature 48.0. Minimum temperature 39.7. Rainfall 2.43 in. Sunshine 82.8 hours. Snow fell on three days. Nine nights of ground frost.

March. Dry and mild; for the first three weeks there was little rain, the last week was mainly wet. Maximum temperature 54.8. Minimum temperature 45.2. Rainfall 0.78 in. Sunshine 147.0 hours. Morning fog on 10th and 11th, cleared by mid-day.

April. Very dry. Cold for the early part but temperature rose to normal from the middle of the month. Maximum temperature 52.4. Minimum temperature 44.3. Rainfall 0.13 in. Sunshine 183.6 hours.

May. Changeable. During the first week there was no rainfall, all the rainfall recorded fell in the next ten days and then the remainder of the month was dry. Maximum temperature 56.9. Minimum temperature 47.4. Rainfall 1.08 in. Sunshine 253.7 hours.

June. Dry and sunny but on the 3rd of the month a thunderstorm occurred with rainfall of 0.39 in. Maximum temperature 65.8. Minimum temperature 55.4. Rainfall 0.77 in. Sunshine 293.5 hours.

July. The first week, dry and warm, then rather cold, frequent showers. There were thunderstorms on the 14th, 21st and 27th; that of the 21st being the worst, when 0.25 in. of rain fell. Maximum temperature 69.7. Minimum temperature 58.7. Rainfall 1.76 in. Sunshine 197.7 hours.

August. Warm at first then turning cold and wet. Thunderstorms on 8th, not too severe but it lasted for two hours. Maximum temperature 67.8. Minimum temperature 58.3. Rainfall 1.33 in. Sunshine 207 hours.

September. Cold, cloudy and rather wet. Thunder-storm during the afternoon of 13th, not too severe but heavy rainfall. Maximum temperature 62.7. Minimum temperature 53.7. Rainfall 2.8 in. Sunshine 127.8 hours.

October. Dry during the first half and then changeable and wet. No rainfall during the first two weeks with temperatures above the average for that part of the year. Maximum temperature 57.9. Minimum temperature 50.5. Rainfall 0.92 in. Sunshine 113.4 hours.

November. Stormy at first then cloudy and fairly dry. On the 3rd a severe thunderstorm lasting from 17.00 hours to 18.30 hours accompanied by heavy rain. During the first part of the month 2.85 in. of rain fell. Maximum temperature 49.2. Minimum temperature 43.0. Rainfall 3.32 in. Sunshine 59.3 hours.

December. Changeable, rather mild. There were seven nights with ground frost, and four days with morning fog, not too thick and cleared by mid-day. Slight snow on 9th. Maximum temperature 45.9. Minimum temperature 38.6. Rainfall 1.13 in. Sunshine 66.3 hours.

R. B. DOUGLASS.

Meteorological Observer.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Month	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rain- fall ins.	Sun- shine hours	Additional Data
January	47.4	39.7	1.04	75.3	
February	48.0	39.7	2.43	82.8	
March	54.8	45.2	0.78	147.0	Warmest Day 29th June. 89°F.
April	52.4	44.3	0.13	183.6	
May	56.9	47.4	1.08	253.7	
June	65.8	55.4	0.77	293.5	Coldest Day 17th December.
July	69.7	58.7	1.76	197.7	32°F.
August	67.8	58.3	1.33	207.0	
September	62.7	53.7	2.80	127.8	Most Sunshine 12th June.
October	57.9	50.5	0.92	113.4	15.3 hours.
November	49.2	43.0	3.32	59.3	
December	45.9	38.6	1.13	66.3	Most Rainfall 3rd November. 0.93 inches.
Average	56.5	47.8			
Total			17.49	1807.4	

